

THE HONORABLE LAUREN KING

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

CAROLINE LI,

Plaintiff,

v.

NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY,

Defendant.

No. 2:22-cv-00444-LK

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

NOTE ON MOTION CALENDAR:
August 4, 2022

The parties, by and through their respective counsel, hereby move under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c) for entry of this Stipulated Protective Order.

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this agreement is consistent with LCR 26(c). It does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery, the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles, and it does not presumptively entitle parties to file confidential information under seal.

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 1
(Case No. 2:22-cv-00444)

Jackson Lewis P.C.
520 Pike Street, Suite 2300
Seattle, Washington 98101
(206) 405-0404

2. “CONFIDENTIAL” MATERIAL

“Confidential” material shall include the following documents and tangible things produced or otherwise exchanged: Social Security or Taxpayer Identification numbers; medical records, health information, and similar personal information; wage records and compensation information; health insurance records and information; retirement benefits; medical leave and disability applications; personnel files; complaints by employees besides Plaintiff; and confidential financial, business, or insurance information of the Defendant that is not publicly available. Material marked “Confidential” shall include any document, file, transcribed testimony, or other material that the Designating Party reasonably believes comprises confidential information.~~[The parties must include a list of specific documents such as “company’s customer list” or “plaintiff’s medical records;” do not list broad categories of documents such as “sensitive business material”].~~

3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this agreement cover not only confidential material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from confidential material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of confidential material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by parties or their counsel that might reveal confidential material.

However, the protections conferred by this agreement do not cover information that is in the public domain or becomes part of the public domain through trial or otherwise.

4. ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

4.1 Basic Principles. A receiving party may use confidential material that is disclosed or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Confidential material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this agreement. Confidential material must be stored and maintained by a receiving party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this agreement.

1 4.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered

2 by the court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may disclose any
3 confidential material only to:

4 (a) the receiving party’s counsel of record in this action, as well as employees
5 of counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

6 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including in house counsel) of the
7 receiving party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, unless the parties
8 agree that a particular document or material produced is for Attorney’s Eyes Only and is so
9 designated;

10 (c) experts and consultants to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this
11 litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

12 (d) the court, court personnel, and court reporters and their staff;

13 (e) copy or imaging services retained by counsel to assist in the duplication of
14 confidential material, provided that counsel for the party retaining the copy or imaging service
15 instructs the service not to disclose any confidential material to third parties and to immediately
16 return all originals and copies of any confidential material;

17 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is
18 reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”
19 (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the designating party or ordered by the court. Pages of
20 transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal confidential material must
21 be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted
22 under this agreement;

23 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a
24 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information; ~~and-~~

25

(h) representatives of insurance and reinsurance companies.

26 4.3 Filing Confidential Material. Before filing confidential material or discussing or
27 referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the designating party,
28

in accordance with Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(A), to determine whether the designating party will remove the confidential designation, whether the document can be redacted, or whether a motion to seal or stipulation and proposed order is warranted. During the meet and confer process, the designating party must identify the basis for sealing the specific confidential information at issue, and the filing party shall include this basis in its motion to seal, along with any objection to sealing the information at issue. Local Civil Rule 5(g) sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal. A party who seeks to maintain the confidentiality of its information must satisfy the requirements of Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(B), even if it is not the party filing the motion to seal. Failure to satisfy this requirement will result in the motion to seal being denied, in accordance with the strong presumption of public access to the Court's files.

5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each party or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this agreement must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The designating party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify, so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this agreement.

Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (*e.g.*, to unnecessarily encumber or delay the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the designating party to sanctions.

If it comes to a designating party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, the designating party must promptly notify all other parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

1 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this
 2 agreement (see, *e.g.*, second paragraph of section 5.2(b) below), or as otherwise stipulated or
 3 ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies for protection under this agreement must
 4 be clearly so designated before or when the material is disclosed or produced.

5 (a) Information in documentary form: (*e.g.*, paper or electronic documents and
 6 deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings),
 7 the designating party must affix the word “CONFIDENTIAL” to each page that contains
 8 confidential material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection,
 9 the producing party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (*e.g.*, by making appropriate
 10 markings in the margins).

11 (b) Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings: the parties
 12 and any participating non-parties must identify on the record, during the deposition or other pretrial
 13 proceeding, all protected testimony, without prejudice to their right to so designate other testimony
 14 after reviewing the transcript. Any party or non-party may, within fifteen days after receiving the
 15 transcript of the deposition or other pretrial proceeding, designate portions of the transcript, or
 16 exhibits thereto, as confidential. If a party or non-party desires to protect confidential information
 17 at trial, the issue should be addressed during the pre-trial conference.

18 (c) Other tangible items: the producing party must affix in a prominent place
 19 on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the word
 20 “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection,
 21 the producing party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

22 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to
 23 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the designating party’s
 24 right to secure protection under this agreement for such material. Upon timely correction of a
 25 designation, the receiving party must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the material is treated
 26 in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

27 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

1 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any party or non-party may challenge a designation of
 2 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a designating party's confidentiality
 3 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic
 4 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a party does not waive its right to
 5 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the
 6 original designation is disclosed.

7 6.2 Meet and Confer. The parties must make every attempt to resolve any dispute
 8 regarding confidential designations without court involvement. Any motion regarding confidential
 9 designations or for a protective order must include a certification, in the motion or in a declaration
 10 or affidavit, that the movant has engaged in a good faith meet and confer conference with other
 11 affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. The certification must list
 12 the date, manner, and participants to the conference. A good faith effort to confer requires a face-
 13 to-face meeting or a telephone conference.

14 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the parties cannot resolve a challenge without court
 15 intervention, the designating party may file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Local
 16 Civil Rule 7 (and in compliance with Local Civil Rule 5(g), if applicable). The burden of
 17 persuasion in any such motion shall be on the designating party. Frivolous challenges, and those
 18 made for an improper purpose (*e.g.*, to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on
 19 other parties) may expose the challenging party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to maintain
 20 the material in question as confidential until the court rules on the challenge.

21 7. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER
 22 LITIGATION

23 If a party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels
 24 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL," that party
 25 must:

26 (a) promptly notify the designating party in writing and include a copy of the
 27 subpoena or court order;

(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this agreement. Such notification shall include a copy of this agreement; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the designating party whose confidential material may be affected.

8. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed confidential material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this agreement, the receiving party must immediately (a) notify in writing the designating party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the protected material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this agreement, and (d) request that such person or persons execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

9. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a producing party gives notice to receiving parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the receiving parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order or agreement that provides for production without prior privilege review. The parties agree to the entry of a non-waiver order under Fed. R. Evid. 502(d) as set forth herein.

10. NON TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS

Within 60 days after the termination of this action, including all appeals, each receiving party must return all confidential material to the producing party, including all copies, extracts and summaries thereof. Alternatively, the parties may agree upon appropriate methods of destruction.

Notwithstanding this provision, counsel are entitled to retain one archival copy of all documents filed with the court, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, correspondence,

deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain confidential material.

The confidentiality obligations imposed by this agreement shall remain in effect until a designating party agrees otherwise in writing or a court orders otherwise.

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

DATED: 8/4/2022 /s/ Nolan Lim
Nolan Lim, WSBA # 36830
George Leach, WSBA # 56930
NOLAN LIM LAW FIRM
Attorneys Counsel for Plaintiff

DATED: 8/4/2022 /s/ Jonathan M. Minear
Michael Griffin, WSBA # 29103
Jonathan M. Minear, WSBA #41377
JACKSON LEWIS P.C.
Counsel Attorneys for Defendant
Northeastern University

PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), the production of any documents in this proceeding, whether inadvertent or otherwise, shall not, for the purposes of this proceeding or any other federal or state proceeding, constitute a waiver by the producing party of any privilege applicable to those documents, including the attorney-client privilege, attorney work-product protection, or any other privilege or protection recognized by law. The Court's Order should be interpreted to provide the maximum protection allowed by Fed. R. Evid. 502(d). Any party receiving evidence that is potentially privileged should promptly return such evidence to the

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1 producing party and, if disputed, returned evidence may be the subject of discovery conference
2 and motion practice.

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4 DATED: _____

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6 _____
7 ~~[Name of Judge]~~The Honorable Lauren King
8 United States District Court Judge
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EXHIBIT AACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of
 _____ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of
 perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was
 issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington on
 _____ [date] in the case of _____ *[insert formal name of the case*
and the number and initials assigned to it by the court] *Li v. Northeastern University, Case No.*
2:22-cv-00444-LK. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated
 Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to
 sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in
 any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person
 or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the
 Western District of Washington for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective
 Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____

Signature: _____